Registered number: 5397155

TFS Trial Form Support Limited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

TUESDAY



#176

TFS Trial Form Support Limited Registered number: 5397155

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2018

Note		2018 £		2017 £
4		187		2,145
	_	187		2,145
5	2,134,398		1,349,947	
6	171,986		110,486	
_	2,306,384	,	1,460,433	
7	(899,813)		(326,173)	
-		1,406,571		1,134,260
	_	1,406,758		1,136,405
	_	1,406,758	_	1,136,405
	=		=	
		101		101
		640,233		640,233
		766,424		496,071
	-	1,406,758	_	1,136,405
	4 5 6	5 2,134,398 6 171,986 2,306,384	Note £ 4	Note £ 4

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

JAN Washill
Director

Date:

28 May 2019

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

TFS Trial Form Support Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 5397155. The registered office and principal place of business is Brook House, 54A Cowley Mill Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 2QE.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings

100% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 26 (2017: 25).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Tangible fixed assets		
		Fixtures and fittings
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2018		22,071
Additions		1,128
At 31 December 2018	·	23,199
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2018		19,926
Charge for the year	_	3,086
At 31 December 2018	_	23,012
Net book value		
At 31 December 2018	_	187
At 31 December 2017	=	2,145
Debtors		
	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	36,647	71,002
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,884,117	1,215,772
Other debtors	80,981	35,326
Prepayments and accrued income	132,653	27,847
	2,134,398	1,349,947
Cash and cash equivalents		
•	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	171,986	110,486

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors .	2,414	27,087
Amounts owed to group undertakings	511,779	678
Corporation tax	13,008	87,006
Other taxation and social security	96,203	82,650
Other creditors	235,689	93,739
Accruals and deferred income	40,720	35,013
	899,813	326,173

8. Guarantees and other financial commitments

The company had total guarantees and commitments at the balance sheet date of £21,531 (2017: £37,509) which included pension commitments of £7,306 (2017: £6,784).

9. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Ratos AB (publ), Drottninggatan 2, Box 1661, SE-111 96 Stockholm, a company registered in Sweden.

10. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed by Anthony Woodings (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Hurst & Company Accountants LLP.